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THE Attorney-general of Ohio, who has assailed the Standard Oil Company as a trust, is a Republican, and not a Democrat as has been intimated.

THERE is a general opinion among the friends of protection that the tariff bill which Congress will pass should go into effect sixty days after its passage, rather than a year, as has been suggested in some quarters.

THE business situation has very gen erally improved during the past week according to the reports of the trade papers, proving that the probability of the passage of the McKinley bill gives confidence rather than uncertainty.

WITH the largest volume of business the country has ever known, with an unusually high general average of wages, and with wheat close to the dollar mark, the Democrats seem to have chosen a remarkably bad year for their calamity crusade.

It is not impossible that the promotion of Mr. Carlisle to the Senate may give the Republicans another seat in Congress. What with the parrow escapes Mr. Carlisle has had in the Sixth Kentucky district, the Democrats are not likely to find it an easy mutter to carry it with a man of small caliber.

THE Louisville Commercial is authority for the statement that the recent school enumeration of Floyd county, Indiana, shows but two children that cannot read or write out of a total of 9,927 white and colored, of school age. Thi is certainly a remarkable record, even for the great and enlightened State of Indiana.

A FEW days since one of the boodle aldermen of New York city who fled to Canada and forfeited \$25,000 bail, returned to New York, allowed himself to be taken into custody, and asked the district attorney to restore the \$25,000 bail and quash the indictment against him. It is said that this request will be

If the Constitution of the United States can be made, under the interstate commerce clause, to protect an original package of beer or soap sent from one State into another, why cannot it be made to protect an original package of humanity? Is a citizen of the United States of less account than a drink of whisky or a pound of merchandise? We suggest this point for the great legal mind of Chief-justice Fuller to work on.

MR. GEORGE F. RICH, the traveling man who was so brutally beaten a few nights ago in Laurens, S. C., is a wellknown and highly-respected citizen of Cincinnati. He had committed no violation of law and no offense whatever except talking to an assemblage of negroes in favor of industry, temperance and morality. For this he was mobbed and brutally beaten. Something ought to be done with the half-civilized people of South Carolina.

It is distressing, indeed, to hear that Mr. Curtis's laudatory allusion to Grover Cleveland was "calmly received" at the meeting of the Civil-service Reform Association. When Mr. Curtis cannot arouse enthusiasm for his fetich in his own pet organization, the mugwump editors had best bestir themselves and hunt up some new fad. The recent discovery that Mr. Cleveland is but mortal seems to have proven a great shock to the people who have a monopoly upon political purity.

A BILL has been introduced in Congress to prohibit the desecration of the American flag by using it for advertising purposes, by printing on it, or attaching to it the advertisement, brand or label of any business. This is right. The flag of a country represents all that is worth protecting or preserving in the country and government. It is emblematic of national unity, authority and dignity. It is a symbol of political power and the embodiment of an idea. In this country it is the emblem of liberty. No person with proper respect for the flag would use it for advertising purposes, and no government with proper regard for its dignity should permit it.

For several weeks past the calamityshrickers, headed by the State Libeler, have been circulating grossly false reports relative to real-estate mortgages in Tipton county. The reports were started by one Jim Fippen, a local demagogue of the tariff-reform school, and were variously doctored and distorted by the calamity-shriekers to suit their purposes. The Journal has already exposed their falsity quite effectually, but | lines of production 248,593 American | promulgated in some quarters that

now they are completely refuted by official authority. The agent of the Census Bureau to collect statistics relative to real-estate mortgages has completed his work in Tipton county and made his report to the Census Bureau. The report is not given out for publication, but the agent says he finds Tipton county in better shape financially than any other county he has visited. The aggregate amount of real estate mortgages is far less than the calamity-shriekers have been stating. More than two-thirds of them are held by citizens of the county, and about three-fourths of them are given on deferred payments for real estate. There were fewer mortgages recorded in 1889 than in any year since 1881, and more than 85 per cent. of them are paid off on maturity. This statement ought to quiet the calamityites, but it is probable they will keep on shricking till the publication of the census statistics. This is their harvest time, and they must make hay while the sun shines. When the facts are published in official form their occupation will be gone.

### PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

If there is one thing concerning which the Democratic statesman has told many a tale of woe, surpassing in painfulness and pathos that of "Johnny Jones and his sister Sue," who prematurely ate peach, it is the subject of trusts. If one did not know Democratic statesmen very well he would assume that these gentlemen, as soon as they should reach Congress, would rise en masse and demand a suspension of the rules in order to pass a bill which, in the classic words of the Rev. Sam Jones, would "stamp the feathers" out of every trust and combination designed to control the price of a necessary of life. Knowing them, no one expects that they would be in haste to pass a bill aimed at an evil so valuable for the uses of buncombe speech-making. Democrats in the Senate opposed the bill as long as they could, and then submitted to the inevitable by voting for it. In the House, last Friday, Mr. McKinley, from the committee on rules, presented a resolution to take up the trust bill reported by the judiciary committee. Friday is private-bill day if the House does not see fit to use it for some other purpose. When the resolution was presented, one Democrat opposed it on the ground that private legislation should not be ignored, while others raised parliamentary points and demanded a roll-call on the question of consideration. The result was in favor of consideration, when another Democrat made a motion to recommit, upon which another roll-call was had on Democratic demand, thus wasting an hour. On both motions the Democrats went on record against consideration of the bill: Several Democrats were loaded with speeches on this subject, in connection with the tariff, but, not knowing that the bill would come up, the speeches were then at their rooms. The result was that they talked little speeches and printed the others a few days later. One of the speakers, whose remarks are printed in the day's proceedings, was Mr. Mason, Republican, of Chicago, who, in a few brief sentences, laid bare the hypocrisy of the Democratic members on this subect, saying:

I had the pleasure of introducing in Democratic Congress the first resolution on this subject [trusts]; and for six months, before a committee of what is now the mi nority, the majority then, evidence was taken on the subject of trusts. The Republicans stood ready to vote upon the question; but after you [the Democrats] had spent thousands of dollars of the people's money in taking evidence, no bill was ever presented in that Democratic House to give the people's representatives a chance to vote on the question.

The real history of the Democratic party in Congress on the trusts and every other important question is told in the few words quoted. Its Congressmen make a great deal of noise, kick up clouds of dust, and are vociferous on the stump, and pose before the country ih investigations and taking testimony in different parts of the country, but they never come to practical and conclusive action. In regard to trusts, as in every matter of great public importance, they are so boisterous in profession that, when they come to action, they are worn out. Unable to frame an anti-trust bill when in power, they would prevent the Republicans from do-

THE DISPLACEMENT OF AMERICAN LABOR A few months ago the Home Market Bulletin, a paper published in Boston in the interest of American industries and American workmen, sent letters of inquiry to leading manufacturers as to the number of men, women and children who would, in their judgment, have been employed in this country in producing the goods ir their respective lines which were imported last year. The object was to ascertain approximately the amount of American labor | principles. Mrs. Meredith inherits which was displaced by these importa-

employed if the same things were manufactured here. The value of all imported merchandise for the year ending June 30, 1889, was \$741,131,652, of which \$256,487,078 was free of duty, being articles which cannot profitably be produced here, and the balance, \$488,644,574, paid duty. The inquiry of the Home Bulletin was answered by thirty-five manufacturers. representing cotton hosiery, fire-arms, knit goods, cotton manufactures, silks, wood manufactures, iron and tin-plate, cutlery, linen goods, earthen, stone and chinaware, and some others. All these things can be manufactured in this country, should be. The manufacturers gave the question careful consideration, and each one gave his opinion as to the number of workmen it would take to manufacture in this country the goods importthe goods imported in the lines represented by these thirty-five manufacturers was \$139,588,391, and they estimated that their production in this country would give employment to 248,593 persons. This estimate did not include persons who would aid or contribute to the production indirectly, but only those directly employed. If the importation of \$139,588,391 worth of foreign goods kept out of employment in the same

workers, the total amount of dutiable imports, \$488,644,574 worth, would displace nearly 900,000 American workers, besides those furnishing raw material and otherwise contributing indirectly to the production. Protection says all these imported goods should be produced here. Free trade says all the labor they displace and all those now engaged in manufacturing should go to raising wheat and corn in order to encourage foreign manufacturing.

### OBSOLETE MISINFORMATION.

The Hon. Elijah Voorhees Brookshire, who represents the Eighth district of this State in the House of Representatives, has taken a hand in the tariff debate. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Brookshire said:

Shall we approve of this high-tax bill and refuse to buy of the nations of the earth, and thereby encourage them to close their ports and markets against what we have to sell? When we refuse to buy of them, they in turn will refuse to buy from us.

This is what may be styled obsolete misinformation, because it assumes that which the commercial statistics of the world have for years disproved, namely, that the trade between two countries is in the nature of barter—that if the people of one nation send a ship-load of goods to the port of another nation, they cannot dispose of them unless they are exchanged for the goods of the other. As Mr. Brookshire's speech will doubtless be sent into the Eighth district for the information of the voters, the following values of exports and imports are given for several countries, being in both cases the highest for years:

Exports. China \$9,150,330 China 11,562,661 \$58,710,234 27,191,759 Denmark 7,113,667 Great Britain 477,450,619 British East India 4,350,141 ...... 15,667,716 12,453,203 12,284,063 6,837,736 10,051,250 Uruguay.....

This disparity between the values of the merchandise the United States has purchased of and sold to the countries above named has existed for years, and consequently demolishes the assumption of the Eighth district statesman. The truth is that barter trade between peoples ceased with the gradual disappearance of barbarism and the introduction of the precious metals and their representatives as a measure of values and medium of exchange; and a wouldbe statesman like Mr. Brookshire should know it, and, knowing it, he should not undertake to impose, as truth, upon his constituents such stupid and obsolete misinformation. The people of the United States want the sugar of Cuba and the coffee of Brazil, and so long as they can get the money to purchase them they will have them, and their taking our products will have little or

nothing to do with the matter. One other point in Mr. Brookshire's speech which goes to illustrate the wonderful capacity of some men to gather misinformation is as follows:

A tariff for revenue is just, because it is in harmony with the wisdom of the fathers. If by the term "fathers" Mr. Brook shire refers to Calhoun in his later years, Jefferson Davis, Toombs and other Southern Democratic leaders, he is correct; but if he refers to the framers of the Constitution, to Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison, and those who sat in the first Congresses, he is all wrong. In his first message to Congress. Washington declared for a tariff which should protect and foster home industries. Mr. Brookshire ought to know that the first important act of the First Congress had the following preamble:

Whereas, It is necessary for the support of the government, the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandise imported

Jefferson was a father, and is sometimes referred to as the father of the Demogratic party, but Jefferson was a protectionist of the most pronounced type. In his message to Congress, in 1809, he approves of "protecting duties and prohibitions" as then existing, and with his approval. If Mr. Brookshire should read the opinions of the "fathers' he would not find in them any of the free-tradeism of Grover Cleveland Mills and the present Democratic lead ers. Such Democratic teachers have learned their lessons from the emissaries of the Cobden Club, not from the fathers of the Republic.

## A SUCCESSFUL FEMALE FARMER.

One of the most successful farmers and stock-breeders in Indiana is Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith, widow of the late Hon. Henry Meredith. Her fine farm and beautiful residence, near Cambridge City, represent the best type of Indiana rural homes. They also show what can be accomplished by one who understands farming, who farms intelligently and who conducts the business on business taste for farming and a talent for busitions, and which would be profitably ness, and she has cultivated them to good advantage, as she has also her farm. Every acre of her land is furned to account. Her fence-corners are not occupied by perennial crops of briars and weeds. Her farm implements do not accumulate rust and invite decay by exposure to the weather. Her land is not impoverished by continual eropping. She does not confine herself to raising corn and wheat to be sold off her farm at, perhaps, unremunerative prices, and to be followed by a period of repining and grumbling at hard times. flock of Southdown sheep, bred up by several importations from England crops the herbage of her rolling land, and one of the finest herds of short-horn cattle in the State roams in her bluegrass pastures. She markets most of her crops through the agency of these animals, a blooded horse going in occasionally by way of variety. She is ed in his particular line. The value of | thoroughly versed in improved methods of farming, is familiar with the best literature on the subject, studies the markets, and attends to business. It is hardly necessary to add that she does not waste any time talking politics in the county town, and does not encourage visits from calamity-shrickers or walking delegates of tariff reform. All this goes to show why Mrs. Meredith is a prosperous and successful farmer. She takes no stock in the idea now

farming is "played out," or that Indiana farmers, as a class, are becoming impoverished. She says:

I do not think the financial condition of the farmers in this State is nearly so unhappy as it is said to be. Mortgages can much more safely be contracted by farmers than by persons in other business. A man with \$1,000 may purchase a farm worth two or three times that amount by means of a mortgage, and by good management be reasonably sure of getting out of debt in a few years. A mortgage is a yeary usein a few years. A mortgage is a very useful thing and not an evil if care is used. In the township in which I live I remember of but one mortgage being foreclosed in the last three years.

Of course, farming does not pay the man who depends solely upon his muscle for his success while his brain rusts. He must study his business the same as the merchant or lawyer does; keep posted on the markets; read papers and books; attend meetings of farmers, and learn all he can from direct observation of his own soil, and the conditions and locations in which different plants or animals thrive best. In brief, it is the intelligent man who succeeds, be he doctor, lawyer, merchant, or

In the light of such talk from this enterprising and successful woman, how contemptible appear the wails of calamityites and how unmanly the complaints of half-way farmers, who, by their own confession, are a failure at their own business. There are thousands and tens of thousands of prosperous farmers in Indiana who will indorse what Mrs. Meredith says, and who are in no way responsible for the current talk which underrates and belittles their calling. But there are too many of another class, disqualified by heredity or by habits from succeeding in any business, who give willing ear to the calamity-shriekers, and offer their own incapacity as proof that farming does not pay. These men should go to school to Mrs. Meredith.

#### AN UNJUST ASSUMPTION.

The Louisville Courier-Journal making a strenuous effort to make it appear that the President will veto bills for public buildings in the South because he vetoed the bill which provided for the extension of the present building in Dallas, Tex., on the ground that it called for an expenditure of \$200,000, when the committees of both Senate and House recommended half that amount on the estimate of the supervising architect that such a building as was called for could be built for \$100, 000. As a matter of fact, as presented, the bill called for only \$100,000, but the member representing the district had the sum doubled after the measure had reported by the committee for \$100,000. The C.-J. should know that the veto was based upon that ground. There is no ground upon which the C.-J. can base its assertion that the President will discriminate between North and South in regard to public buildings, or any other public expenditure. Nor has any discrimination been made between the two sections by the Republican Congress. Not many days ago the committee on appropriations in the House reported a bill appro priating \$1,000,000 for repair of the Mississippi levees. True, it was not stated in the bill in so many words that it is for that purpose, but every one knows that it is for the protection of the property of people on the banks of the lower Mississippi. That bill was pushed through the House—the first and largest appropriation of the session for any special locality, and will undoubtedly be signed by the President as soon as i reaches him, if it has not already be come a law. The Courier-Journal's line of misrepresentation may be necessary to keep the South solid against the Republican party and administration, but it is neither patriotic nor honest.

## A SAMPLE OF MUGWUMP FAIRNESS.

The Kansas City Star is a very good type of the self-proclaimed "fair-minded independent press," and this paragraph is a very good example of its alleged

Mr. McKinley's idea of tariff revision is to mark up the schedule on those articles which enter into the common and general uses of life and to mark down the luxuries -such as diamonds, works of art, fine textile fabrics and other commodities which only the rich can afford. In saying this the Star assumes com-

plete ignorance in regard to the McKinley bill on the part of its readers, an assumption that is correct if they have to depend upon that paper for their information. The chief feature of the bill is its deep cut into the duties on sugar, which is certainly an article of "common and general" use. The cut in the duty on rough diamonds, which the Star carefully implies to be a cut on finished stones, is simply removing a burden on a raw material that is not produced in the United States, which will permit the building up of a diamond-cutting industry. The duty upon works of art protects nobody; on the contrary, it works a hardship upon American artists. Art is not a commodity in which the cost of production cuts any figure in competition. These are facts which the Kansas City paper quoted has often reiterated in its own columns, yet for the sake of making demagogical point it does not hesitate to stultify itself. It, of course, does not specify the "fine textile fabrics and other commodities that only the rich can afford," for the excellent reason that it cannot. To this sort of "fairminded" argument the "partisan mis representation of the party press" must ake off its hat.

WHEN the Democratic convention as sembled to nominate a candidate to succeed the late Mr. Randall, and the temporary chairman was about to give out credentials to a contested delegation representing the anti-Randall faction, the leader of the Randall element had a mandamus served upon that official prohibiting him from issuing credentials. The contestants will now be heard by a court, and it will declare which delegation is entitled to seats in the convention. A turbulent mob awaited the action of the convention, and a large squad of police, armed with revolvers and clubs, was present to keep the peace. The adjournment prevented a collision. Yet there are those who innocently believe that the Democracy in large cities is the party of reform.

PRELIMINARY arrangements for the musical festival are complete, and to crown it with success it remains only for the public to patronize it as it deserves. It deserves the thanks of the country. We

This is not an appeal for charity. There are good business, as well as artistic, reasons why the festival should be liberally patronized and made a feature of regular annual recurrence. It is not only an aid and impetus to local musical culture, a thing of no small importance in any city desiring to be thought progressive, but it attracts here a considerable number of intelligent and discriminating visitors from neighboring towns. It is desirable to have such people get in the habit of coming here, and when they do come it is not desirable for them to receive the impression that Indianapolis people do not appreciate a musical entertainment like this festival. Indianapolis people have sometimes gone to other cities to hear performances not as good as this will be. Let them patronize a home entertainment as it deserves.

A DEMOCRATIC free-trade organ and calamity-shrieker in Iowa recently published an editorial on the usual line, stating that our farmers were compelled to buy in an artificial market and sell in a free market; that they were being impoverished by protection, and asked, "Will the farmer ever lift his nose from the grindstone?" An intelligent farmer who read the article furnishes the following reply:

The imputation that the farmer does not know enough to vote intelligently is an insult to every honest tiller of the soil. By reading such rot one would be led to believe that the farmers are actually in want, did they not know better by observation and experience. Twelve years ago this spring I landed in Brooklyn from Ireland, a country that is cursed with the same free trade that it is proposed to fasten upon this country if such fools as the writer of the above could have their way. Free trade ruined us. The poor tenants of the richest island in the world as regards soil contribute their products to help sustain the English lords, who in turn supply the people with English goods at exorbitant prices. ney would like awful well to make country strictly an agricultural one, and

they would manufacture all the goods we need over here. Gladstone practically said as much in his controversy with Blaine.

When I landed in Brooklyn, Ia., I had just 50 cents in money. I had no trouble in getting work among the formers are good. getting work among the farmers at good wages. I made more clear money the first year I was here than I ever had before. After working four years for different farmers, I went into business for myself. rented a small farm and worked it for all it was worth. To-day I own 160 acres of as fine land as there is in Scott township, and it is all paid for, too, and I am perfectly willing to show up any day with that Grunnell editor who has so much sympathy for the farmer with his "nose to the grindstone." My own experience is also that of scores of others here on the "Ridge." No other country in the world would gives us such a chance as this one. I know corn is low in price, but it fattens hogs like blazes, and they are selling for a good price. sold mine, two weeks ago, for \$3.85, and considering the price of everything else, that is good. I sold a horse, the other day, for \$140, and invested the money in yearling calves, for which I had to pay from \$14 to \$17 per head. I do hope that Grinnell editor will not lose any sleep over the condition of us poor farmers, and I want to assure him that I don't want any free trade in mine, not even a tariff for revenue. If I had my way about it I would increase the tariff on everything that can be produced in this country, and admit free the articles that we cannot raise or manufacture here.

CRITICISM of the street-car ordinance now pending before the Council is proper enough, but it should not extend to the gentlemen who negotiated the agreement with Mr. Shaffer and the directors of his company. The Commercial Club committee consisted of gentlemen whose business honesty and capacity cannot be successfully questioned, and the general public is firm in the belief that they secured as favorable terms as it was possible to obtain. They gave money and time to a negotiation intended to benefit the whole city, and criticism of the committee is not only unjust, but ungrateful. Indianapolis sadly needs the enterprise and public spirit possessed by the men of that committee, and these qualities should not be chilled by undeserved stricture.

SENATOR WILSON, of Iowa, one of the ablest men in the country, is in favor of protecting American industries and legislating for our own interests. He says: Canada thinks protection will help our farmers, and her papers say will burt Can adian farmers \$20,000,000 a year. They are right about it. They love to sell in our markets and hurrah for the Queen. Let them so hurrah, but buy at home what you can supply. Our farmers can use that \$20. 000,000 in their business. If they want to get the benefit of our markets let them hur-rah for Uncle Sam and hoist the stars and stripes instead of the union jack. This is our country, and this market is as much for the American farmer as the shop-worker. All the nations of this hemisphere think as Canada does, and but for the apathy of our farmers far less dumping of foreign farm products would be done here. We hope Congress will put the duties as high on farm products as on shop products, keep up duties on luxuries, and reduce heavily on what we do not or cannot product in shop or field here. That is our idea of a tariff.

PROF. JOHN FISKE, in a recent biographical sketch of the late Professor Youmans. makes a keen criticism on a certain method of teaching in vogue in the schools. It was Youmans's good fortune, he says, in his youth to fall into the hands of a teacher who had a genius for teaching-a man who did not care to have things learned by heart, but sought to stimulate the thinking powers of his pupils. At an earlier period and under another teacher the boy, in company with a fellow-student, took up the study of chemistry and proceeded to learn what they could from reading the text-book, while the teacher asked them the printed questions-those questions, says Professor Fiske, the mere existence of which in text-books shows what a low view publishers take of the intelligence of teachers. It is probable that this view of the text-book question seldom occurs, even to those instructors who do not use them as a guide, but it is the proper view to take Such questions are really a reflection upon the ability of educators, and those who depend upon them thereby confess their unfitness for their positions. It is only just to say that the teachers who rely upon the categorical method of instruction are becoming fewer every year, and are making way for a more competent class, but their number is yet altogether too great.

REFERRING to Senator Sherman's sixty seventh birthday celebration, the Cincin nati Commercial Gazette says:

He was supporting himself at fourteen years of age as a rodman on the Muskingum-river im provement. At sixteen he was discharged from the work by the new Democratic management because he was a Whig. Thus, thanks to the nocracy, engineering lost an apt student, and Ohio gained a statesman. There has not been a day since he ran for Congress, and broke up a Democratic district thirty-seven years ago, when it would not have been much better for their party if they had allowed John Sherman to quiet-ly pursue his engineering work instead of driv-ing him off into the law, whence he drifted into

The Democratic party has a way of doing good by stealth, and blushing to find it fame. as it were. It never does good intentionally nor blushes when it ought to. In so far as it contributed in making out of John Sherman a statesman instead of a civil engineer.

are always glad to recognize the services of the Democracy when we can conscien-

Your truly able correspondent is always trying to improve on the truth. Comes pow one and says the aerolite which recently fell in Iowa "is a valuable one, containing large quantities of gold and many minerals." If it contains a particle of gold it will be the first one on record that does. Of the hundreds, perhaps thousands, of aerolites now in the museums of different countries, not one has ever shown a trace of gold. They are composed chiefly of iron and nickel, about 60 per cent. of the former and 5 to 25 per cent. of the latter, with a small per cent. each of phosphorus, silicon, aluminum, cobalt and manganese, with traces of copper and tin. Our supply of the precious metals is not likely to be increased from this quarter.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN is making a pretty good record in his earth circling trip. A London cablegram says he passed through that city Saturday night, barely catching the Irish mail for Queenstown, where he expected to join the Etruria. His time from Tacoma to London is, he said, fifty-two days. He expects with good luck to cross to America and reach Tacoma in sixty-three days, thereby beating Nellie Bly's record.

THE annual report of the Boston Public Library shows that 1,772,487 books and periodicals were loaned during the last year, only forty-four of which were not returned. When it is remembered that the books are loaned to anybody who has been in the city three months, the record is remarkable, and dismisses the doubt that free libraries cannot collect their books.

MR. CLEVELAND'S subsequent silence is almost as emphatic and expressive as some of the adjectives and expletives attributed to him in that late lamented interview.

To the Editor of the Indiar polis Journal Please state location of West Indianapolis as road is this suburban village located? JAMESTOWN, Ind.

A line drawn due west from the Union Station passes through West Indianapolis. The Vandalia, the Indianapolis & Vincennes, the Indianapolis & St. Louis, the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western, and the Ohio. Indiana & Western railways pass through the town.

# ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

BISHOP JOYCE says the Methodist Church has brains enough to run two or three worlds.

WILLIAM BLACK, the novelist, believes n "plain living and high thinking." He ives in plain rooms. HERBERT SPENCER is seventy years old.

He is still working to complete his system of synthetic philosophy. LOUISE ALBEMA, the French artist, wears male attire and is very much of a dandy.

she bas ability, but is exceedingly singular in all her ways. DR. HELEN L. WEBSTER, of Lynn, Mass., who fills a chair at Vassar, is one of three American women who have received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, the British journalist, is a man of small eyes, red cheeks and a sharp nose. He gets \$10,000 a year for contributing four editorials a week to the London Telegraph.

THE literary world begins to fear that Andrew Lang is doing too much writing to be either accurate or profound. He is always entertaining for the moment, but will that kind of work last? JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL recovers slowly

from his recent illness. Publishers are calling for copy on his "Life of Haw-thorne," but he is unable to retouch it, though it is all written out. THERE are many tourists in Jerusalem now, but very few religious pilgrims.

Sightseers, sketchers, historians and mere travelers in the Holy Land have come to outnumber the religious devotees. GENERAL DE MIRIBEL who has been appointed chief of the general staff of the

French army, is fifty-nine years of age, and an old Italian and Chinese campaigner. He was a colonel in 1871 and a brigadier-general in 1875, is conservative in his politics, and exceedingly popular as an officer, JAMES PAYN, the novelist, has written

forty novels. He sleeps ten hours a day, and has no use for a stenographer or typewriter. He believes that the presence of another person destroys to some extent one's individuality, and holds that man can only think at his best when alone. THE Hon. Mrs. Watkins left Swanse a in

her 109th year, says a Bristol paper printed in 1789, for London, for the express purpose of seeing Mrs. Siddons. She saw her act nine times, and during her stay she mounted to the whispering-gallery, at St. Paul's. She returned to Glamorganshire accompanied by three of her grandchildren. JOHN STEPHENSON, the famous street-car

builder, will be eighty-one years of age on the Fourth of July, but he still superintends the immense business of his New York establishment. In 1832 he built the first car for the first street railway organized-the New York and Harlem-and possesses the patent he obtained on it signed by Andrew MR. AND MRS. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT

have suddenly changed their plans for this month and the next, and have sailed for Europe with their five children. They will not take the Herbert House in London, as their stay is limited to six weeks, most of which will be spent in travel or the continent, combining business and pleasure in their tour. EDWARD BELLAMY was recently invited

to lecture before the Chautauqua Assembly this summer. In his note of acceptance he said: "As for remuneration, I don't want any for talking on this subject (social theories), but as I have not made the fortune out of 'Looking Backward' which the papers credit me with, I shall have to ask that ny expenses be paid." PROBABLY the youngest college professor

in the country invested with a full professorship is Arthur T. Abernethy, professor of modern languages and adjunct professor f ancient languages in Rutherford College. C. He is not yet eighteen years of age, but has already secured a wide reputation as a classicist and as an instructor. He is a son of Dr. R. L. Abernethy, president of the college.

ONLY six men are living who were mem bers of a President's Cabinet before Lincoln's time. They are George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy under Polk; A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior under Taylor; James Campbell, Pierce's Postmaster-general; Joseph Holt, Horatio King (each of whom was a Postmaster-general) and P. F. Thomas, Secretary of the Treasury in Buchanan's day.

## Tipton County Mortgages.

John Genebeck is engaged by the Census Bureau at Washington to gather statistics in relation to mortgages, loans, principal and interest, and he has just completed the work in Tipton county. His report is official and given under oath, and in a conversation with him he says that the people of Tipton county are in better shape, financial v. than any county he has investigated. He says that the mortgage records show a ar less indebtedness than advertised by Calamity Jim Pippen, and that about 70 per cent. of the mortgages are held by citizens of our own county, and about threefourths of it given on deferred payments on real-estate purchases. The largest number of mortgages recorded was in 1881, and the least number was in 1889, and the average life of a mortgage was about four years. More than 85 per cent. of the mortgages were canceled on maturity, showing only 15 per cent. of extensions or renewals. As this investigation is being made by the government, under oath, it certainly is more reliable than the figures of a "pucker brash" politician like Calamit; Jim Fippen.